THE FARMER & GARDENER

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1839.

FOURTH EDITION OF ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL.

The *third edition* of this work, which was a large one, and published in December last, having been disposed of, leaving a large order unsupplied, the proprietors have put the fourth edition to press, which will be ready for delivery in a short time. In announcing this fact to the public, they are the more gratified, because in the ability to do so, they behold the sure evidence that the Silk culture is going ahead.

The communication of an old and esteemed correspondent from Hempstead Court House, Arkansas, will be found, like every thing from his pen, of profound interest. Sincerely regretting both his indisposition and misfortunes, and wishing him a speedy restoration to health and improvement in his temporal affairs, we welcome him again to our columns.

MR. VIELE'S ADDRESS.

We received some days since a copy of the address delivered by Mr. *Viele*, before the New York State Agricultural Society, at its recent annual meeting at Albany, and have read it with equal pleasure and profit. Mr. V. takes a comprehensive view of the interests of agriculture, and shows conclusively, not only what have been the causes which have conspired to retard its advancement, but those measures which are necessary to give tone to its improvement. The address in point of style is as creditable to its author's head, as its sentiments are honorable to the feelings of his heart. We commend its principles and reasoning to the consideration of those legislators, who meanly wait to see what effect a measure may have upon their *own election*, before they can be brought to contemplate its influence upon the welfare and happiness of the community—we commend it to *such*, because they will there find a rebuke of the sordid spirit by which they have been hitherto animated.

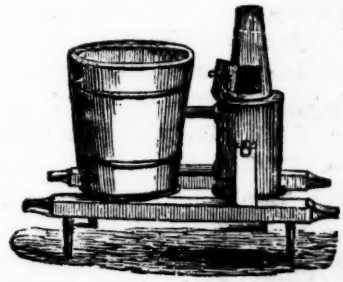
A writer in the "Yankee Farmer" gives one or two excellent hints in regard to the condition in which the leaves of the Mulberry should be given to silk worms, and the best mode of preserving them. He assigns abundant reasons why leaves should be used in a wetted state, and cites an experiment, accidentally made, in which it was shewn that they may be made to retain their freshness for weeks by the process of salting. This latter suggestion is particularly valuable in northern climates, where the foliage may be destroyed by early frost before the worms have done feeding, and where of consequence the certainty of provision for them is a matter of much moment. It is well known that hay is improved by being salted, and saved harmless from the effects of heating or moulding, when in large masses, and a similar process might be of great utility in the treatment of other vegetable growths. The preservative quality of salt is universally known and practised upon in regard to animal food, which is made, through its agency, to retain its soundness without losing any of its good qualities. Maryland is often visited by early frosts, in the northern sections of it at least; we therefore mention the matter that silk growers in our State may avail themselves of the hint, and guard against their ill consequences.—*Balt. American.*

We have not seen the article in the *Yankee Farmer*, alluded to in the above paragraph, but as the *hints* named are calculated to do much injury to the silk culture, we deem it proper to say that the practice of either *wetting* or *salting* mulberry leaves to feed to worms is pernicious. In Europe, experience has taught those engaged in the business, that leaves should not be fed to the worms with even the moisture arising from *dew* on them, and common sense will tell us how much more injurious they would prove when given *wet*. As to *salting* leaves, such a practice should never be followed unless the object to be attained be the *killing* of the worms. However necessary and healthful to the animal economy of man and beast salt may be, there is no fact better established than this—*salt is destructive to the life of the whole insect tribe.* Nor do we know a more efficient agent in their destruction. If our turnip patch and clover pasture were infested with grasshoppers, or any other species of insectiferous depredators, we should strew salt over them with the confident assurance that we should thus get rid of them. If our corn field was beset by the grub, or cut worm, with a sprinkling of salt on each hill, we would kill them as certainly as with a bodkin.

The salting of hay for stock is quite another affair; thereby great good may be effected; but he who may attempt to feed silk worms on salted mulberry leaves, will never raise silk enough to make stockings for his lady-love.—*Edt. Farmer & Gardener.*

BARNUM'S PATENT BOILER.

In passing down Baltimore-street a few days since, we were very forcibly struck with a very simply constructed boiling apparatus, and as we have long wished to see some cheap contrivance for steaming roots for stock, we stopt and examined it with an eye to that object. We annex a cut of it, and have no doubt our agricultural readers will agree with us, that it will answer the purpose. The only difficulty we see in the premises can easily be obviated. We allude to the application of a strainer over the mouth of the tube, or pipe, to prevent the roots from stopping it up, and thus cutting off the inlet to heated air.



As the reader will observe, this boiler is fixed upon a light frame work, is perfectly portable, and may be removed from one place to another with great facility, so as to bring the steaming operation immediately in the vicinity of the animals to be fed. The machine we saw had a tub attached to it of the capacity of 80 gallons; its price $12; but by increasing the size of the boiler, a steaming tub of corresponding dimensions may be affixed; and judging from the one to which we allude, a boiler and tub of capacity amply sufficent to prepare the food of twenty cows, might be built for about $25. The owner of the patent right to this boiler for the city and county of Baltimore, is Mr. *James Cortlan*, No. 10, Baltimore-street.

THE SILK INTEREST—LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

We have heard with feelings of profound regret, that the House of Delegates of this State, have rejected the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures for the encouragement of the silk culture. As we have not seen any report of the debates upon the occasion, we cannot tell the ground upon which it was defeated; but this we will say without the fear of contradiction, that those who have opposed it, have either wilfully or ignorantly sacrificed the interests of the State; that any man who has not sagacity enough to discover the propriety of the policy of the bill, is not qualified for the representative trust; and that any who may have opposed it from selfish party considerations, have proved themselves insensible to the nobler impulses of enlightened patriotism.

WORK FOR APRIL.

ON THE FARM.

This month, which seems to have been consecrated by Providence, if we are to judge from the offerings of the earth, to the beginning of the toils of spring, must be improved by all who expect to derive their support from agricultural pursuits. For in farming and planting, as in every thing else, delays are not only dangerous, but absolutely destructive. Nothing which can be performed on the farm one day should be delayed to the next; for that next come when it may, will bring something with it meriting attention; and therefore the provident husbandman should enter upon each day's labors with a firm and unblenching determination of doing that which is most proper to be done. By doing things in detail, as they respectively occur, is the way not only to get over the greatest amount of work, but of doing every description of it in the best time.

With these preliminary remarks, let us see what should first arrest our attention.

Corn.—As the time has arrived in many parts of our country for planting, and is fast approaching in many others, let all seriously set themselves to work in order that they may get in this first in importance of all the grain crops, in due season. It is time that the *manure* was in place, whether you plant this month or the next, and as we advised you last month, so let us do now—if you have not completed hauling it out, go to work without a day's delay, and put it in a position for convenient use when it may be required. Your manure once *in*, or *near* the field, much of the labor consequent upon putting in your corn will have been overcome.

One more word of *advice* with respect to your corn. Unless your ground be *strong*, *put none in without manuring*, either *broadcast*, or in the hill. This brings us to the subject of the

Preparation of the ground.—If you have *plenty* of manure and force to put it in place, *broadcast* manuring is assuredly best; but if you are scant in either one or the other, manuring *in the hill* will necessarily present itself to you as the most economical and prudent way of enriching your ground for your corn crop. If the ground on which you contemplate to grow your corn was in clover last year, and ploughed last fall, let your harrows and drags be liberally employed in pulverizing, so as to make the earth as fine as it is susceptible of being made. But in effectuating this desirable object, as well as in laying off your furrows, and listing for planting, be sure to take especial pains not to disturb the sod, as that if left to repose in its rightful position, will prove a mine of great value to you, from which in a few weeks your corn will derive a large portion of its most healthful nourishment, for each acre of clover-ley or grass-sward ploughed under, will afford from 12 to 14 tons of excellent vegetable manure, the which when added to that which you may apply, will make your corn crack again in its growth, and ensure you a good crop.

If your corn ground has not been *limed*, let me impress it upon you that your interest will be greatly promoted by *strewing* only a few bushels to the acre, if it only be *five*. But if you cannot conveniently do this, make a mixture of ashes and plaister, in the proportion of 5 bushels of the former and 1 of the latter, and sprinkle a small portion on each hill as the corn comes up. Bear in mind that no matter what other manure you may use, your corn will be benefitted by a small portion of lime, plaster, or ashes. As to distances it is useless to speak, as in matters of this nature, corn-planters will exercise their own notions and views; but it may not be amiss to observe, that nearly all the *large products* were obtained from grounds closely planted.

Culture.—The *plough* should, after the corn assumes a tolerable height, be supplanted by the *harrow*, or cultivator, as it is impossible to plough after the roots become developed and spread, without cutting them, causing them to bleed, and, consequently, doing mischief to the crop. All that is necessary to ensure a good yield, after the corn is well up, is to keep the weeds and grass under, and the soil open and well stirred, and these objects can be attained by the judicious use of the implements we have named, together with the hoe.

Oats.—The sooner you get in this crop the greater will be the yield, as it is a grain that delights in early planting. And if you wish a good crop, prepare your ground well, for the slovenly manner in which it is often put in, tends to lessen its productiveness. If your ground be *poor*, apply a bushel of plaister to the acre, and thus make the best amends you can for confiding this useful grain to the care of an exhausted soil. Sow 2 bushels to the acre.

Barley.—As soon as the ground is susceptible of being put in good order is the time to get in your barley. If your ground be not good, and you have not the means of manuring, you had better omit sowing. But if your ground be good, or you can manure it well, then plough and pulverize thoroughly, and if the season be propitious, you may expect from 30 to 50 bushels to the acre. The quantity of seed per acre is from 2 to 2½ bushels. Prior to sowing, it should be soaked, drained and rolled in plaster, or ashes.

Grass Seeds.—It will be well to sow what grass seeds you may design to put in, as early this month as possible, whether it be on your grain fields, or with your oats. For quantities see our last month's work.

Spring Wheat.—If you intend sowing any of this variety of wheat, get it in as early as possible; but for our single self, unless we should undergo a complete revolution in opinion, we shall never sow another grain of it, while it shall be permitted to us to remain in this mundane sphere; for verily 12 bushels from 4 acres is "a most beggarly account of empty boxes." Quantity of seed per acre, 2 bushels.

Spring Rye.—We have no experience in this grain, but the earlier it is got in the better. Quantity of seed per acre 1½ bushels.

Hemp.—Put in your seed early.

Potatoes.—Put in a few bushels for early use, and whether you plant in hills or drills, do not spare manure; for verily potatoes are as heavy feeders as the Knight of Eastcheap. Plough deep, pulverize your ground as fine as a fiddle, and keep it *clean* afterwards, and you will not fail to have a good crop, provided you take our hint and manure well. Did you ever see a hog grow well, and put on the port of an Alderman on thin potations? If you have not, so will you never get a heavy crop of potatoes unless you attend to their diet.

Early Turnips.—Take our advice and sow a little strip of ground in early turnips. The 16th of an acre will give you as many as will serve your table from June till August; and why should

you let your family be without this acceptable vegetable, when you can procure it with so little trouble, and at such little cost?

ROOTS FOR STOCK.

If you desire to keep your *cows* well to the pail next winter, take this our advice; for every *ten*, put in an acre of *Mangel Wurtzel*, or *Sugar Beet*. This quantity of land in either, will keep them, with the usual allowance of hay, in excellent condition, and enable you to make three pounds of butter to every one that you can make without roots of some kind.

Preparation of the ground.—If your ground was in corn, potatoes, turnips, or any other cleansing crop last fall, and you did not fall or winter plough it, do so now immediately—in a few weeks, say *three*, put on 20 loads of good fat manure to the acre, spread it evenly, and as spread, give your ground another ploughing, as deep as you can well go with your team: then harrow twice or thrice, and roll. This done, lay off your furrows, north and south, 2 feet apart, when you must drill in, or handsow your seed, which should be dropt about *six* inches apart in the rows, 2 inches deep, and covered with a rake, taking care to draw the back of the rake over the drills when covered, so as to press down the earth. When your beets come up and get of a tolerable size, thin them out so as to stand 12 inches asunder. Keep them clean and the ground well stirred, and you will be sure to make a good crop.

Prior to planting your seed, soak them in warm water in which saltpetre has been dissolved: drain and roll in plaster. When the plants have leaves the size of half a dollar, strew a bushel of plaster to the acre over them while the dew is on.

Tools and Implements.—Look up every thing under this head on your place, and have them put in the best possible order: by so doing you will save yourself much trouble and disappointment.

Fences.—Attend to your fences and put them all in order.

Cows.—Give your cows that are to calve this month, generous slops.

Sheep.—Be *kind* to your sheep during this month, and particularly to your ewes.

Horses.—See that every one of these useful animals on your farm are carefully attended, curried, fed and salted.

Morus Multicaulis.—With this we shall close our monthly work on the farm, and would advise you, if you have not done so, to put in a few thousand cuttings. For *directions* see our last week's paper—also our *Manual*, the which, if you have not, you should purchase.

Having attended to the interests of the farm, let us go into the *garden*, and see what we can do therein to increase the luxuries of the table, and gratify the generous pride of those noble wives and mothers, whose chief objects are to please their husbands and secure the comfort of their families.

IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Cabbages.—If you have been so prudent as to provide yourself with a hot-bed, and have cabbage plants growing therein, beparticular to open your glasses daily so as to inure them to the open air, —and about the middle of this month you may transplant them into the open ground. Prior to their removal, however, let the ground be well prepared by thorough manuring, digging and pulverization.

If, however, you have a not a hot-bed, or plants, select a warm border in your garden, put on about three inches of good manure, dig it in well and pulverize as fine as a rake and willing heart can make it, then sow a small quantity of Early York, Bullock's Heart, or Early Battersea cabbage seed: these will be fit to plant out in a few weeks, and afford you a supply of tolerably early cabbages for table use. The trouble will be trifling, and you should not omit making the effort to secure a supply.

Peas.—Sow peas to come in when the more earlier sown has become too hard. By sowing a few rows once a fortnight for a few weeks you may secure yourself a continuous supply. As your peas advance in size, earth them up; keep them clean, and be sure to stick them before they get too high.

Cauliflowers.—Cauliflower seed may be sown in open bed this month.

Beans.—Plant your crop of beans for early table use, and be sure to work them as they require it.

Lettuce.—Sow small beds of this vegetable throughout this month at intervals so as to secure continuous supplies of tender heads.

Radishes, small sallading and spinach should all be sown early in this month.

Carrots, parsnips, beets, onions, turnips, may all be sown, but the earlier they are in the better.

[For the Farmer Gardener.]

HEMPSTEAD, C. H. ARK. March 1, 1839.

E. P. ROBERTS, Esq.

Dear Sir:—The silk interest, which absorbs so much public attention in the older and more enlightened portions of the Union, has not yet elicited much attention among us. The Chinese Mulberry, so far as I can learn, is not yet to be found in this State, except in my little nursery. There it thrives admirably. The young buds, in sheltered situations, are at this time expanding, sufficiently to feed young worms; and last fall, though we had an early frost, fresh leaves were to be found as late as the 10th of November—thus giving more than eight months vegetation for the precious insect. The three original trees that I have, of three seasons growth, are twelve feet high, and eight inches in circumference at the root, those of two years are nearly equal, and the sprouts of last year's growth, from two year old roots, are from six to ten feet high, and from six to twelve sprouts from each root. I find, also, from trial, that a highly calcareous soil, like our prairie, is best adapted to the culture of this tree. Observing that the native Morus Rubra delighted in the skirts of the prairie, where the soil contains 50 per cent. of carbonate of lime, I planted last spring a few of the Morus Multicaulis in this kind of soil: they far surpassed in every respect those planted in the adjacent sandy loam, though well manured. The wood is more firm, shorter jointed, more branches, and the leaves thicker and darker colored; resembling in this respect, the difference between the cotton plant growing in the sandy land and that in the prairie —the former growing taller, but the latter a thicker stalk, and producing a greater number of limbs and bolls. With my present planting, which I have finished, I shall have this year something like 20,000 of these precious trees growing. Having the fullest confidence in the final success of the enterprize, I am encouraged to go on, though alone, in preparing for the introduction of the silk culture, nor shall I be detained by scoffs or sneers.

The Grape Vine, also succeeds well with me, though for the three first years, the first was mostly lost by the mildew, yet last year, those vines when I had made the soil artificially calcareous in a high degree, perfected their fruit, without this disaster. Those vines when marl was not used, mildewed, and cast four-fifths of their fruit as usual. This experiment, which I was induced to make from a hint once thrown out by Mr. Hebermont, appears to have fully succeeded. The soil was originally a stiff red clay, and had been an old cow-pen; I gave it a dressing of an inch thick of marl from the prairie, containing 75 per cent. of carbonate of lime (rotten lime stone.) These, however, were European vines, of four different varieties, all alike subject to mildew. The native vines of our own forests which I had transferred to my garden, and cultivated, are sure and abundant bearers, not subject to any disease. I have planted this season a quantity of seeds of the European grape, in the hope that the vines, being actually native, may be better adapted to our climate. Should the experiment succeed, it will be a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

I cannot help considering the introduction of the silk culture as forming a new era in agricultural enterprize, and calculated to be attended with the most important benefits to all classes of society. Could it be introduced here, in the elevated and healthy portion of our State, with the intelligent enterprize with which it energy and New England ingenuity, with or is impelled by advantages of soil and clim many and great means of bringing vast tra te, it would be the tion that are now consi ts of land into cultivaton, from being bro ered unfit for corn or cotwash. This circur ken and hilly, and subject to istance would be no objection to

the cultivation of the mulberry, but rather an advantage; and besides, such lands are generally watered by the finest springs, which is seldom the case with the extensive alluvian plains that are usually selected for large cotton plantations. Unfortunately our best cotton lands lie bordering on the rivers, that are skirted by extensive swamps, the first reclaiming of which is attended by an enormous sacrifice of human life, and none but the African race can endure the labor of cultivating them. But our elevated lands produce the mulberry equally as well as the river lands, and are extremely healthy. And the silk culture, not being adapted to slave labor, might occupy the hills, while cotton should be confined to the low lands. They need not interfere with each other, but be a mutual support, for each should employ a distinct class of the population, and occupy different locations. The alluvial plains of the rivers will be laid off in large cotton plantations, with but few white families, while the hills will be covered with a dense free population, of small farms, and family manufacturers of silk. The grape, also, that now luxuriates in native wildness, will be subjected to cultivation, and made to vary, beautify and enrich the scene.

Respectfully, yours.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

THE PLOUGH AND ITS ATTRIBUTES.

"Wake up my muse! wake up my soul!
Survey the globe from pole to pole;
To what employment shall I bow,
Pursue the arts or hold the plough?"

Of all employments I think that of guiding the Plough would be most preferable; and for various reasons: Health, wealth, and a consciousness of doing good. It was said by Dr. FRANKLIN, that guiding star of American youth, that "he who would be wealthy now, must till the soil and guide the plough," and truly he did say so; for,

"Upon a just and strict attention,
The plough appears a high invention."

All nations and communities of people are subservient to its influence; without it, the necessary means and wherewithal for the sustenance of life would be denied to us. The tiller of the soil, with the aid of his plough, is emphatically the benefactor of his people. Were we, as a nation, to be deprived of its benign influence, woful would be our situation; calamity upon calamity would dwell around us; famine upon famine, in its most direful shape and form, would haunt our doors; and starvation would be our lot.

All nations upon the face of the earth, and all the inhabitants thereof, are dependent upon the effects, which when properly brought into action, of the plough, for their prosperity, and in fact their very existence. A land is given to us blessed with the bounties of a beneficent Providence, which has placed for our use the sun above and around, to shed its rays and cause the vegetation of the earth to flourish and bring forth the means of subsistence; and the rain and dews of heaven to fall for the same purpose. The Heathen and the Christian alike must look to that all-powerful instrument for aid. It was foreseen by the Saviour of the world that it was needed, for it is written, that

"The great Messiah, when he wrought,
Made yokes and ploughs, as we are taught."

In some countries, where "princes, potentates and dukes do reign," to them is given the preference to "draw the first furrow"—for the people, in their blind subservience, do believe that they (their rulers) are best capacitated for the office; as is here shown:

"Mogul, renowned of India's land,
First takes the plough into his hand;
His millions then in honor toil,
To pulverize the fertile soil."

Elisha of old, it is said, drove the ox and held the plough, and rent and tore the rugged earth with twenty-four oxen. Immortal Job launched his plough with a thousand oxen, and rent the clay.

Furthermore, the ploughman is the happiest and most contented being alive. See the plough-boy following in the furrow, on a calm, sultry, summer's day; observe his blithe and jolly countenance; hear the melody of his noon-day song, and the shrill sound of his soul-stirring whistle. Who can look and hear, without being struck with the truth, that

"Of all pursuits by man invented,
The ploughman is the best contented."

True it is, that he is not *always* amply rewarded, in a pecuniary sense, for his labor; yet he is contented—the consciousness of doing good, the will, and the means, are sufficient. He toils not for nothing; he sees all are looking up to him for the bread to satiate their craving hunger. This is true, and goes far to substantiate what has just been asserted.

"Although his profits are not high,
Yet on his labor all rely;
Mechanics all by him are fed,
Of him the merchant seeks his bread.
His hands give food to every thing,
Up from the beggar to the king;
Our clothes from him must all arise,
To deck the fop or dress the wise."

The farmer is the man, properly, to whom we ought to look up to, as the "benefactor and father of his people." Why should he not have the praise which he so justly merits.

"We by vote may justly state,
The ploughman ranks among the great;
More independent than them all,
Who dwell upon this earthly ball!
All hail ye farmers, young and old!
Push on your ploughs with courage bold;
Your wealth arises from your God.
If then the plough supports the nation,
And men of every rank and station,
Let kings to farmers make their bow,
And never speak against the PLOUGH."

PLOUGH-BOY.

YORK, Pa. March 20, 1839.

FALL PLANTING MORUS MULTICAULIS.

"DEAR SIR:

"I laid down about two hundred roots and branches of the Morus Multicaulis last November; they have kept finely. I have no doubt but that winter planting is the best, and one inch in the ground renders them safe; mine were covered too deep. I have left many trees out, they are only injured at the ends. Of the hardiness of the plant there can be no question.

In haste, your friend,

March 16, 1839. ARCH. DORSEY."

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

BROOM CORN CROP.

The proprietors of the broom factory at Georgetown, D. C. take pleasure in laying before their agricultural friends, an accurate statement of the product of this new grown crop. The estimate is made on the measurement of seven acres of land the last year, although the season was unfavorable for corn. From the seven acres they secured 24,488 lbs. of broom brush, cut with six and seven inches stock, with seed on.

After taking the seed off, the nett brush weighed, ... 5,549 lbs.

The seed measured from the same, 473½ bush. and weighed 40 lbs. per bush. making 18,939 do.

RECAPITULATION.

Nett weight of the brush from 7 acres, 5,549 lbs.
Nett weight of seed from the 7 acres, 18,939 do.

Making the gross weight grown, 24,488 do.

VALUE OF CROP AS FOLLOWS:

5,549 lbs. of neat brush, at 5 cents per lb. or $100 per ton, . . . $277 45

473½ bushels clear seed, at 50 cents per bushel, . . . 236 75

$514 20

Amount of crop grown per acre on seven acres, ... $73 45¾

It would be well here to state, in the year 1835, with a more favorable season, the same seven acres of land was planted in Indian corn, and produced 57½ bbls. and sold at $4,50 per bbl. $231 75

Making the difference in favor of broom corn, on seven acres, . . . $272 45

The Indian corn crop per acre, was about $33 10¾. Making the difference in favor of broom corn $40 35.

For planting, our own experience has taught us to lay the land off three feet each way, so as to avoid hoe labor. This distance will give 4800 hills per acre. On the above described land we would leave from 10 to 15 stalks in the hill. The preference is given to the finest brush. Half a gallon of seed will plant an acre carefully dropped.

Any farther information can be had, by application at the factory. The proprietors of the Georgetown Broom Factory have, with great care, selected their earliest and best seed for planting, and offer it to the farmers at a moderate price. For securing the harvest, will be hereafter noticed.

GEORGE T. MASON & Co.

MARL.

This substance, which in some one of its many forms is so widely disseminated over our country, but which has been so long neglected by the farmer, under a more enlightened course of farming, is, we think, destined to act an important part in fertilizing soils now considered nearly barren in many parts of our country. It is an interesting fact, that marl is found where it is the most wanted; and that over the whole extent of land which stretches from New Jersey to Georgia, and from the sea to the highlands of the interior, it is but a few feet to immense deposites of fertilizing matter, which only requires raising to the surface, to give productive powers to large sections of country which have hitherto been

considered worthless. The invaluable treatise of Mr. Ruffin, on the use of lime and its combinations, has been the means of turning attention to that subject, and examination has unexpectedly disclosed the fact of such deposites existing over almost the whole extent of the territory indicated. Dr. Cooper and Prof. Ellet, of Columbia College, South Carolina, have lately given to the public an analysis of several kinds of marl in that State, and which, from experiments, promises to be of the most essential service. New Jersey has, however, as yet, derived the principal benefit from the use of marl; but in whatever part of the country it exists, it is a treasure of no mean value. Mr. Pierce, in a survey of the alluvial district of New Jersey, furnished for Silliman's Journal, thus describes the use and effects of marl:

"I visited many beds of marl, and found them of a pretty uniform character. The color is generally grey or greyish white, and good in proportion to its whiteness, which indicates the quantity of calcareous earth it contains. From 30 to 80 loads of marl are spread upon an acre. It is believed that a good dressing will last from 12 to 20 years. The lands of Monmouth county alone are said to be enhanced in value more than half a million of dollars by the discovery and use of marl.

"A respectable farmer of Middletown mentioned to me, that a few years since he contemplated abandoning his large farm for land in other districts, as his own was unproductive. Learning the discovery of marl, he made himself acquainted with the mode of examining, and found good beds of this manure in almost every field, and liberally supplied dressings to the soil. In walking over his ground, I observed rich white marl breaking out of banks and hillocks, and the streams paved with marine decaying shells. For more than a century this land had been regarded by the proprietors as worn out and useless.

"This farm, in its improved state, exhibited a gratifying sight. The hills, where formerly thorns, thistles, and mulleins, disputed the dominion, now supported luxuriant corn. Extensive verdant meadows were clothed with a rank second crop of grass, and well filled barns evinced the productiveness of those fields, which are now estimated at three times their former value."

ROBBINS' OATS.

Extract of a letter from D. W. Goodenow, Esq. Delavan:—"Enclosed are a few oats, which are known in the Black River country as Robbins oats, he (Robbins) having been their first grower. Some five or six years since, he observed in a field of the common oat, four heads that had grown out six or eight inches higher than the surrounding ones, and were ripe two weeks earlier. From those four heads has grown the seed. Very few of the common kind of oats are now sown in that country. The average yield of these oats has been about fifty bushels per acre, and in weight they have varied from 42 to 46 lbs. to the bushel, depending upon the old or new ground on which they were sown—the old yielding the heaviest oats. The enclosed are but a fair sample. I have just returned from that country with thirty bushels of them, which I intend to sow this spring."

The oats sent in the above letter, very much resemble the *Potatoe* oat.—*Genesee Farmer.*

ORIGIN OF BOTS IN HORSES, AND THEIR CURE.

Fort Hudson, La. Nov. 23, 1838.

Mr. Porter:—I have observed lately much speculation, as to the origin of the bot or grub. I have read this evening Mr. Mitchell's account of his experiment in the cure, and after the animal died his experiment in killing the worm, after taking it from the stomach of the dead horse.

As it should be our object to do all the good to mankind, I feel it my duty to give to the world what I think a certain remedy for the bot or grub, without commenting how they find their way into the horse's stomach, or how they are formed—it is enough that such a thing does exist as bots in horses, and that it is important how to get rid of them when we ascertain our horse is affected by them.

To make the bot or grub let go his hold, give the horse a quart of molasses or dissolved sugar, with a quart of sweet milk—in thirty minutes you will find the horse at ease; then pulverize an eighth of a pound of alum—dissolve in a quart of warm water, and drench your horse—after two hours or less, give the horse one pound of salts, and you will find the bots in the dung. I have never failed. I think this is, after all the speculations and cures I have seen, the only thing that will to a certainty remove the bots.

The molases and sweet milk cause the bot to let go and prey upon the sweetning—the alum contracts him and the salts passes him off.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN C. WALTER.

GRAIN WORM.

We comply with pleasure, with the request of our friend, the conductor of the 'Cultivator,' in giving an account of the worm which has appeared in Western New York, and which has excited much serious apprehensions. It is very desirable that it should be ascertained whether this new enemy of the wheat crop is the same in the Gennesee Valley that it is in that of the Hudson, or whether more than one kind of worm is concerned in these depredations.

The worm, which is called the wheat worm in Western New York, belongs to the genus *Phalæno* of Latreille, *Gsometriæ* of Stephens, and embraces about eighty genera. This class of worms is usually called surveyor, carpenter, or measuring worm, from the manner in which their movements are effected. The number of legs varies in the several kinds, but in the wheat worm there are six pair, three to each extremity. Like most other worms of this genus it has the power of spinning a web, as may be seen from the faculty with which they attach themselves when disturbed to straws, sides of the threshing floors, fanning mills, &c. It varies in length from three to five-eighths, and some may possibly a little exceed the latter measure. Between three-eighths and a half an inch, may be considered the average length. The color is very uniform; a *yellowish brown*, or what among farmers would perhaps be termed butternut color. That it is the larvæ of a fly or moth, cannot be doubted, but of what particular kind does not seem as yet to be conclusively ascertained. This worm has been known among wheat for years in this part of the state; its increasing numbers has created the present alarm respecting it. From experiments made by us last fall, and recorded in the Genesee Farmer for last year, it is clear the worm feeds not only on the kernel in its soft and milky state, (though this is the time when the most serious injury is accomplished) but also in its hardened and ripened state. In none of our experiments have we seen ripened kernels perforated by the worm; it was evidently gnawed, off, and the worm usually commenced on the germinating end of the kernel.

We have seen in wheat in this district, but it was many years since, a worm which perforated the kernels, in the manner of the pea worm, and which lived apparently on the inside of the ripened grain. In this case it seemed to us the egg must have been deposited in the kernel, while in the soft or milky state. However that may be, the worm was clearly a different one from that described above, and which seems to threaten the grain grower at this time. Unless we have forgotten, there is a very good description of this perforated larvæ or maggot, in the November number of the Cultivator. It may also be found at page 367 of volume 8 of Genesee Farmer. This account agrees very well with our recollection of the worm alluded to; but it has not since 1824, shown itself to any extent in our wheat.

We hope this notice, imperfect as it necessarily is, may aid in determining whether the worm which has shown itself in the Genesee County, is the same that proved so destructive in the Valley of the Hudson.—*Genesee Farmer.*

LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

In the Legislature of New York, on the 4th ult. Mr. C. E. Clarke, from the committee to which were referred the various petitions praying for legislative aid in behalf of agriculture, made the following report:

That the committee have had the subject under consideration, and have given it the attention which its importance seems to demand.

These petitioners are of four kinds. One class asks aid in behalf of the culture of the mulberry and the growth and manufacture of silk; another, for encouragement of the culture of the sugar beet and the manufacture of sugar; another, in behalf of the American Institute; the fourth, and by far the most numerous class, asks aid and encouragement in behalf of agriculture generally, and their views cannot be more fully and laconically expressed than in the words of the petitioners themselves.

"The memorialists respectfully represent, that agriculture, being the great business of the State, and the source alike of its prosperity, independence and moral health, is peculiarly entitled to the fostering care and patronage of the representatives of the people; that your memorialists consider our general practices in husbandry as defective, and far behind the improvements of the age; tending to exhaust the natural fertility of our soil; and calculated, when our new lands shall be reduced to the condition of most of our old ones, to render us dependant upon foreign countries for bread-stuffs and other necessaries of life—a condition humiliating and degrading to an agricultural people, and yet one that we are already partially realizing,—that while the products of our soil have failed to increase with the increas-

of our population, the agriculture of some other countries, and of some of our sister states, has been essentially improving, under the wise and salutary provisions of their public councils; and that the like provisions, on our part, to stimulate and reward skill and industry, and to diffuse useful knowledge, in a business that so intimately concerns the welfare of all, is loudly called for, by considerations of the public good, as well as of justice to the great agricultural class of the community.

"A bill was reported at the last session of the Legislature to encourage agriculture, which the hurry of business prevented being definitively acted upon. That bill contemplated an appropriation of public moneys in aid of county agricultural societies, and for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture, to collect and disseminate all that might be found useful in the productions and in the management of our husbandry. It also contained provisions to encourage the culture of silk in our State, to arrest the depredations of the grain worm, and for a general diffusion of useful agricultural information.

"Your memorialists think favorably of the general features of that bill, and consider its provisions eminently calculated to improve our system of husbandry; and to multiply the sources of our wealth and prosperity, by enlightening, stimulating and rewarding useful labor. Your memorialists, would therefore respectfully pray, that the general principles of the said bill, or one of like import, may receive your early attention, and that they may be matured into a law of the State."

Of these various petitions there are now in the hands of the committee rising of eighty, and the signatures amount to nearly six thousand. It is also understood that in the hands of the Senatorial committee on agriculture there are many more. There are few counties in the State from which petitions have not come, and there is not a single remonstrance.

When it is taken into consideration that this most useful and unpretending class of men are the last to complain, and the last to ask legislative aid, the committee are strongly impressed with the belief that such aid is needed, and that the prayer of the petitioners ought, in some form, to be granted.

About eight-tenths of the whole population of this State is agricultural; and when it is admitted that a thorough knowledge of agriculture in all its branches requires the possession of as great talents, as much and by far more varied learning than most of the learned professions and mechanic arts, it seems amazing that there should be no school, no seminary, no subdivision of any school in which the science of agriculture is taught.

We have schools, professors and teachers of divinity, physic and law—for painting, music and dancing—all sciences, from the most holy to the most profane—from the most sublime to the most ridiculous—in the arts of war and the arts of peace—but in the science of agriculture, a business which occupies eight tenths of all our population, and which is the basis of all our arts and the foundation of our whole system of civilization, we have no professor, no teacher, no school. We have tradition, and tradition alone.

Hence it is, that while all other sciences have advanced towards perfection, and some with a rapidity bordering on the miraculous, the science of agriculture has remained stationary, and the scholar who will take the pains to review the studies of his youth, will find in the Georgics of Virgil that the science of agriculture was as far advanced when the Roman bard sang as now.

It was then, as now, believed that the necessary tendency of seeds, and plants, and animals, was to degenerate, and that the soil as it was wrought must of necessity grow poor and barren, and they looked back with melancholy pleasure to the golden and pastoral ages which were past, and mourned that the age of iron was upon them. To inspire a more cheering belief, to produce an entirely different and more flattering result, should be the object of those who make laws.

It is thought that legislative enactments stimulating industry, directing it correctly, and suggesting new objects for its action, would produce this beneficial result.

It cannot have escaped observation that our soil is not as fertile and productive as it once was, that the quantity of most of our staples has diminished and their quality deteriorated, and of course that the farmer, who, year after year, finds the production of his farm diminishing, although his number of acres may remain the same, is actually wasting his patrimony, and contrary to all rules of economy is living, not on his income, but on his capital.

It is therefore supposed that agricultural pursuits cannot be as profitable as other employments, and hence the great strife seems to be, not to render the business itself honorable and profitable, but to escape from it to some more fashionable pursuit, or to abandon farms which are supposed to be worn out, and go in pursuit of new lands, and not profiting by the experience of the past, go through with the same system of deterioration again.

Hence the overweening desire to become professional men, to become merchants, speculators. Hence the continued rush of our inhabitants to the west, though, not merely the fortunate isles, but the fortunate portion of the continent too, lay at the west.

This western fever should, if possible, be cured; this mania for emigration should be checked as exhausting to the State abandoned, and too often disastrous to the emigrants themselves. The State loses its native population and its wealth; the emigrant his home, his friends, his school house, the library, the church and the innumerable things which improve human nature and sweeten life.

It is true that in some parts of this State our fruit has become diseased, and the trees themselves go to premature decay; that the peach and the melon once so abundant are becoming strangers, and our great staple—wheat—is an uncertain crop; and its culture abandoned where it once abounded. Even the bee, that admired insect, which administers so much to our comfort, while it sets so bright an example of industry, neatness, art and good government, has become a prey to some curse of this iron age. New and unheard of diseases have afflicted our cattle, and the labor of years has been swept away by some nameless and fatal disease. Discouraging as the facts at first appear, the difficulties are not insuperable; they furnish a strong incentive to that ingenuity and talent for useful invention which our countrymen possess in so eminent a degree. To mitigate certainly, and perhaps to subdue, most of these evils, is within the scope of man's power. Does any one despair of renovating and fertilizing a worn-out soil, we could point him not merely to farms but to whole counties in this State, where, under an improved system of husbandry, the products have been more than doubled; we would direct his attention to Belgium, once the most barren, now the most productive soil in Europe. Does any one despair of arresting the progress of the disease amongst his cattle, he should remember that a scourge, more deadly than the plague, has been disarmed of its power. And the committee believe that science has in store a remedy for the insects which destroy our crops as certain, and probably as simple, as that which ejects the moth from our wardrobes.

It is not for the countrymen of Franklin and Fulton to despair; it is peculiarly for them to meet, encounter and subdue, as well the smaller, as the greater ills of life.

The farmer of the State of New York would think he was abused if he were told that his house was neither handsome nor cheap; that from the defects in its structure, it was too often the abode of vermin, and the workshop where disease was generated.

He would be still more scandalized if he were told that the health of his wife was often impaired, and perhaps her life shortened, by the inconvenience of his dwelling.

He would hardly give credence if he were told that by a judicious choice of situation, and proper structure of his barns and yards, and sheds, at least one quarter of the forage fed to his cattle during the winter, might be saved, and the condition of his stock improved, and the tending of his cattle at all seasons and in all weathers, be rendered a neat and pleasant task.

He would be still more incredulous if he were told that the profits of all his stock might be increased at least a quarter, by a judicious selection of improved breeds.

If he were informed that an old worn-out field could be easily and profitably fertilized, and that by a judicious rotation of crops it might be continually tilled, and not exhausted or impoverished, he would probably express his total disbelief of the fact.

If you called him a pirate, and told him that he robbed and killed without mercy or motive, that the object of his piracy was his servant, a most ingenious and industrious mechanic, who toiled without pay, and clothed and boarded himself, he would probably call you a slanderer, and threaten to hand you over to the buffetings of his lawyer; his wrath, might, however, subdue, when you explained to him that the faithful servant, whom he robbed and killed, was the bee, and that by a slight tax, or "*judicious* tariff" on his industry, he would get more honey and perpetrate no crime.

Should you inform him that on his own good farm existed the elements of the silk, the sugar, and perhaps the grapes; that there was scarce a waste spot on it but that something useful might be induced to grow; that it was his duty to pro-

pagate the walnut, the chesnut, the locust and the cedar; that the former would supply him with nuts, and the latter with imperishable timber, and while growing give shade to his cattle and ornament to his farm, he might call you a visionary projector, or plead his reluctance to do anything for posterity—posterity having done nothing for him.

Should you inform him the growth and manufacture of silk presented a new branch of industry peculiarly adapted to females and children, by which his daughters would enjoy better health, become far more useful in society—a profit rather than a burthen to their parents—he might express his incredulity, but at the same time his hopes that such was the fact. For he might recollect the time when his mother carded, spun and wove, in the good old fashioned days of honest industry—when dandies and dyspepsia, and the western fever were unknown, and when to do something useful, had not yet become either unfashionable or degrading.

The committee are of opinion that this critiism is in the main just, and that by the judicious application of science to agriculture, that all, nay, more than is professed, may be performed.

The committee are deeply impressed with the belief, that by legislative aid, such an improved system of agriculture may be introduced as will render the business both honorable and profitble, and that for many years, the State of New York might retain her whole native population.

That the population, becoming more dense, the farms smaller and better cultivated, and of course more productive, the roads improved, the school house and the church, and the library, more convenient, the manners and morals of the whole people would be improved, and their character elevated, and this State at no very distant period become an empire in fact, as it is in name, the happy honored abode of ten millions of freemen.

The committee look forward to the time when the farm-house shall be the neat and cheerful abode of contentment and industry, wealth and refinement, and the business of agriculture become as honored as it is useful; to check that exhausting mode of cultivation which impoverishes as it advances; to stop the great tide of emigration which, with a current so strong and deep, sets to the west; to mitigate the evils and enhance the pleasures, the profits and the honors of agricultural life; to refine and elevate the character of eight-tenths of the population in the great State, is a work of which any age might justly be proud. And that Legislature, which shall be instrumental in effecting it, may repose securely on the enduring gratitude of a whole people.

Confident of effecting much, and hoping to accomplish all these anticipatiens, the committee have prepared a bill, which they ask leave to introduce.

"GAP" IN CHICKENS.

The Farmers' Cabinet being a medium through which much useful information has been disseminated, I am induced to send the following remedy for the "gap" in chickens. My little son last spring undertook the management of the poultry, and was much troubled by his young chickens dying off with the above mentioned disease. He finally discovered the cause by dissecting one, and numerous long worms, about the thickness of a pin, were found in its windpipe. He then took a feather, and stripped it except a small tuft on the end, dipped it in spirits of turpentine, and inserted it into the windpipe of the affected chickens, turning it around three or four times before withdrawing it. It was attended with the most complete success, and appeared to give almost immediate relief. In a few cases it required a repetition. The disease was very soon eradicated from his flock, and he afterwards raised more than one hundred and forty chickens. The entrance to the windpipe is on the top of the tongue and near its root, and may easily be discovered by holding the chicken's bill open a short time.

Delaware co. 1st mo. 1839. M.

Stretches in Sheep.—The editor of the Maine Farmer gives the opinion of a very intelligent farmer, as to this disorder, that it is caused by costiveness, which is produced by a change from green to dry food when the sheep come to the barn, and that green food, such as potatoes, turnips, &c. will relieve it. He thinks such diet will entirely prevent it.—*Yankee Farmer.*

GRAFTING.

We think the common salve, made of beeswax, rosin and tallow, very unfit for grafting trees. It poisons the limb to which it is applied, and prevents its healing over as it should do. Clay, with a mixture of loam and some manure, so as to prevent its cracking open in dry weather, will answer much better.

Some use the salve by spreading it quite thin on a rag—we should think this less injurious to the tree, as there is less poison in it—but it should not be used in any shape. It may not be generally known, that oil, tallow, or grease of any kind, is injurious to trees. We have known an orchard to be entirely spoiled by the application of fish oil to the bodies of the trees—it closed up the pores. One half drop of sweet oil, such as we eat, will kill the common housefly in less than half a minute after it touches its body—it is supposed to operate so as to close up the pores of the body.

On grafting in a nursery it is best to set the scion as low as possible, then common garden mould piled about it will be sufficient, as we have found on trial.—*Boston Cultivator.*

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	2 50	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	11 00	—
CORN, yellow	bushel	88	89
White	"	85	86
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	14	15½
North Carolina,	"	13½	15
Upland,	"	14½	15
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	15	16½
FEATHERS,	pound.	53	—
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 56	1 62
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	—	—
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	7 12	—
" " wagon price,	"	7 00	—
City Mills, super	"	7 00	7 12
" extra	"	—	—
Susquehanna,	"	7 00	7 12
Rye,	"	5 50	5 62
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	18 50	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 37	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	13 00	14 00
Kentucky blue	"	—	—
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 00
Orchard,	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	—	1 00
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	—
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	9 25	9 50
Slaughtered,		9 00	9 50
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	20	—
second,	"	18	—
refuse,	"	—	—
LIME,	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	43	—
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	2 50
Black eye,	"	—	2 50
Lady,	"	—	2 50
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	4 37	4 50
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	1 50
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	95	1 00
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,	"	6 00	6 50
" fine red,	"	9 00	12 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	10 00	14 00
" good yellow,	"	10 00	15 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	15 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	6 00	10 00
" ground leaf,	"	7 00	13 00
Virginia,	"	6 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	6 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	—	—
Red, best	"	1 55	1 58
Maryland	"	—	—
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. (scarce)	gallon.	40	40½
" in hhds. (scarce)	"	38½	—
" wagon price, (scarce)	"	bbls	41
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100lbs	3 00	—
To Wheeling,	"	3 00	—
		washed.	unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 to 55	
Full Merino,	"	45 50	
Three fourths Merino,	"	40 45	
One half do.	"	35 40	
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 40	
Pulled,	"	30 33	

POTATOES, 60 to 70 cts. a bushel.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The proprietors of this paper have a few complete sets of this work on hand, which they will dispose of at the reduced price of $50 a set.

oct. 16 3

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, ham new, Balt. cured	pound.	13½	15
Sa ulders, do	"	11½	12
ddlings, do	"	12½	—
Assorted, country,	"	10½	11
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	31	50
Roll,	"	25	31½
CIDER,	barrel.	1 75	2 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	30 00	40 00
Dry,	"	—	—
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	2 00	2 12
CHOP RYE,	"	—	1 60
EGGS,	dozen.	25	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	—	—
No. 2,	"	—	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	6 00	6 25
Mackerel, No. 1, — —No. 2	"	—	12 00
No. 3,	"	7 62	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 25	3 37½
LARD,	pound.	12	13

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	¼a½
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	½
Hagerstown,	o	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	¼
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	1
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	1
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of Valley, Winch.	1-2
Salisbury,	1 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,	1-2
Cumberland,	par	Do. Charlestown,	1-2
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1-2
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	2
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria,	Banks, ½ p.c.	Ohio Banks, generally	5
		New Jersey Banks gen.	3
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York City,	par
Philadelphia,	par	New York State,	½a 1
Chambersburg,	½	Massachusetts,	2a2½
Gettysburg	do	Connecticut,	do
Pittsburg,	2	New Hampshire,	do
York,	½	Maine,	do
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1	Rhode Island,	do
Delaware [under $5]	4	North Carolina,	2½a3
Do. [over 5]	1½	South Carolina,	4a5
Michigan Banks,	6	Georgia,	5a5½
Canadian do.	10	New Orleans	7a8

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES.

American Silk Agency, No. 95, Walnut st. Philadelphia

The subscriber having opened a permanent Agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of Silk in the United States, offers for sale all the different varieties of MULBERRY TREES, suitable for raising the SILK WORM; viz: Morus Multicaulis Alpinese, Brussa Multicaulis Seedlings. Morus Expansa, Multicaulis Cuttings, Improved Italian Trees, &c. Also, Cuttings from *Norton's Virginia Seedlings*, and Cunningham's Prince Edward GRAPE VINES. These vines produce an abundant crop of fruit, warranted not to rot or mildew and are fine for the table, and capable of yielding the finest wines.

S. C. CLEVELAND, Agent.

SILK AGENCY,

Corner of E. and 7th streets, Washington City, D. C.

The subscriber having commenced an Agency for the purchase and sale of SILK MULBERRY TREES, and all articles connected with the growing of Silk, offers for sale the following varieties of Mulberry Trees at Baltimore prices, viz. Multicaulis, Alpine, Broussa, White Italian and Canton; also Mammoth White Silk Worm's Eggs, warranted to be of superior quality. All the recent publications on silk growing for sale, and subscriptions received for the various periodicals edvoted to that subject.

no 20 J. F. CALLAN.

FOR SALE,

A valuable FARM of prime soil, on the Western Run in Baltimore county, about two miles north west of the 14th mile stone of the Baltimore and York turnpike road, and at the same distance from the depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, at Cockey's tavern, in a rich, highly cultivated and healthy tract of country.

This farm contains from 260 to 270 acres, having a full proportion in wood, much of which is building timber, peculiarly valuable in that neighborhood; is in the best state of cultivation; a considerable part in productive timothy meadow, and the residue of the arable land, not in grain, is well set in clover, the whole under good fencing, laid off into convenient fields, each of which is well watered. The farm has a large quarry of excellent building stone. There are on the premises an apple orchard of select fruit trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly; a valuable mill seat on the Western Run, with a race already dug. There is no location in the country more favorable for a grist mill, having the advantage of a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, and a good public road leading thence to the turnpike road. Buildings substantial and convenient, being a STONE DWELLING, and kitchen of two stories; a large stone Switzer barn, with cedar roof and extensive stabling below; large hay house and stable for cattle; stone milk house near the dwelling, with a spring of fine never failing water, with other out-houses. On the country road near the mill-seat a good house and shop for a mechanic, under rent to a good tenant. It is well known the lands on the Western Run are in every respect equal, if not superior to any in the county. Adjoining or near are the lands of Col. N. Bosley, Daniel Bosley, Thos. Matthews and others. The water power, with about 20 acres of land, is so situated that they may be detached and sold separately, without injury to the rest of the farm for agricultural purposes. Terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to

NATHANIEL CHILDS,
on the premises, or to
WILLIAM J. WARD,

MOLAND'S IMPROVED SILK SPINNER.

The attention of Silk Manufacturers is invited to the recent invention of an improved Silk Spinner, by Mr. Harrison Holland of this town, for which he has obtained letters patent. It is thought to possess many advantages over any machine now in use for the same purpose. By its peculiar construction, it can be moved by hand, steam or water power,—and doubles, twists and spins the silk at one operation. For family use, or persons wishing to manufacture silk in a small way, it is undoubtedly the best invention in use, while it is equally well adapted for factories on the most extensive scale.

A machine in full operation may be seen, or for a more particular description of it, reference may be had to a Circular published by the subscribers, which can be obtained by any one upon application either to

HARRISON HOLLAND, or
STODDARD & LATHROP

Northampton, Mass. Feb. 27. mh 5 6

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durding & Co. encouraged by the favor shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatter himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders. J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price $25. They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices. Also on sale, New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at $3, No. 11 1-4 at 3 25, No. 12 1-4 at $3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and despatch—any new machine coming into market may be obtained to order.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be fuanished at our Agricultural Establishmedt, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Balimore, rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle. fe 26

☞ *Printing, executed at the Farmer & Gardener office, at short notice.*